

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

Understanding the characteristics of our City's population and households can help us understand existing housing needs and estimate what the needs may be in the future. The following chapter is an analysis of 1990 and 2000 Census data on population and households supplemented by other sources, including qualitative data collected through public stakeholder meetings.

The following is a summary of findings:

- ***The City steadily grew between one and two percent over the last five decades***, with an overall increase of close to 18 percent, from 191,972 to a population of 225,581 in 2000.
- ***The City generally had a young population in 2000, with a rapidly growing older population***. Over 29 percent of the population was between 15 and 29, but the fastest growing age categories were those of person age 45 to 59 and modest growth in the population age 70 and older.
- ***The City of Lincoln had a diversifying population***. Over fifty percent of the population increase in Lancaster County from 1990 to 2000 could be explained by net migration. Over half of the net migration was due to immigration from abroad. Persons who are racial or ethnic minorities made up over 44 percent of the City's net population increase over the past decade. There are over 13,000 persons in Lincoln who were born outside of the United States, 23 percent of whom were born in Vietnam, another 13 percent in Mexico, 6 percent in China, and 5 percent in the Ukraine. Over 20,000 persons speak a language other than or in addition to English in the home.
- ***Concentrations of sub-populations varied by type***. The highest concentrations of children tended to be in the extreme northwest and extreme southeast areas of the City, and Clinton Neighborhood. While the highest concentration of persons 65 and older were in three tracts between 40th and 70th Street, O street to Normal. Persons of color tended to be concentrated in the urban core and northeast corner of the City.
- ***Over 30,000 people in Lincoln had a physical, emotional, or mental disability***. Over 8,000 persons or nearly five percent of the total population 18 and older need some type of personal assistance with activities of daily living. Nearly 39 percent of those 65 and older have a disability, and nearly 21 percent has a chronic disability.
- ***As the percentage of single-person households grew over the last decade, average household size fell***. Over 64 percent of households were one- and two-person households, up from under 62 percent in 1990. Single-person households made up over 30 percent of all households. A total of 6,785 households had five or more persons, the number of which has grown, but the percentage of which has remained stable.
- ***Over 63 percent of the population lived in owner-occupied housing, but rates were much lower among racial and ethnic minority sub-populations***. The lowest rates of owner-occupancy were among persons who were American Indian alone (29 percent), black or African American Alone (29 percent), and Pacific Islander Alone (26 percent).

Population Characteristics and Structure

The following is an examination of the current population, with a look back at some population trends. This section includes an examination of population growth over time, age distribution, racial and ethnic composition, disability, and density.

Historic Population Trends

In 2000, the City of Lincoln had a population of 225,581, a 17.5 percent increase over the population of 1990. Table 4.1 below shows that for the past five decades, the City of Lincoln has grown a decennial average of 1.1 percent to 1.6 percent per year.

Lancaster County has experienced similar rates of growth. The County population grew from 213,641 in 1990 to 250,291 in 2000, a decennial percent change of 17.2. This annualized growth rate of 1.6 percent during the 1990's was the fastest pace of expansion since the post World War II boom (Comprehensive Plan).

Table 4.1: Population Growth, City of Lincoln, 1960 to 2000

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total	128521	149518	171932	191972	225581
Change		20,997	22,414	20,040	33,609
Decennial Percent Change		16.34%	14.99%	11.66%	17.51%
Annual Percent Change		1.52%	1.41%	1.11%	1.63%

Source: Census 1960 - 2000

Table 4.2: Population Growth, Lancaster County, 1960 to 2000

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total	155,272	167,972	192,884	213,641	250,291
Change		12,700	24,912	20,757	36,650
Decennial Percent Change		8.18%	14.83%	10.76%	17.15%
Annual Percent Change		0.79%	1.39%	1.03%	1.60%

Source: Census 1960 - 2000

The City of Lincoln has held an increasing share of the County's population, from just under 83 percent in 1960 to just over 90 percent in 2000. Part of this increasing share is due to the fact that Lincoln's city limits have also grown, incorporating a greater portion of the County's land and the people located on it, as well as promoting growth within the City limits with access to infrastructure.

Births, Deaths, and Migration

Population change is a factor of births, deaths, and migration. The net natural increase (residential births minus residential deaths) in Lancaster County from 1990 to 1999 was 16,752, averaging 1,675 persons per year (1,589 for the City) according to the Lancaster County Health Department. From 1990 through 1999 there were 32,408 births within the County, averaging 3,241 persons per year (30,258 total or 3,026 annual average for the City). During the same period, there were 15,656 deaths (14,366 for the City).

From 1995 to 2000, the County had 47,751 total domestic immigrants and 43,577 total outmigrants, for a net domestic migration of 4,174. In addition, the County received 5,572 immigrants from abroad, for a total net migration of 9,746. Net migration accounted for just over

54 percent of the County's population increase or 19,898 persons, and just under 53 percent of the City's increase or 17,717. Additionally, immigrants from abroad may have accounted for over half of the decade's net migration.

2003 Population Estimates

From January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2002, there were 10,585 births in the City, an annual average of 3,528. From January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2002, there were 4,707 deaths, an annual average of 1,569, according to the Lancaster County Health Department. The net natural increase was 5,878, or approximately 1,959 per year. If net domestic migration was similar from 2000 to 2003 as it was 1995 to 2000, the City would have seen an increase of over 2,500 or over 835 persons per year. Non-domestic migration should have seen a slight decline to approximately 1,000 per year or a total of 3,000 persons as a result of the decline in refugees accepted into the U.S. Therefore, the population for the start of 2003 was likely to be about 237,000, for a growth of 11,419 persons or 5 percent over the last three years. The Census estimated the July 1, 2003, City of Lincoln population to have been 235,594.

From January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2002, there were 11,287 births in the County, an annual average of 3,762. From January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2002, there were 5,076 deaths, an annual average of 1,692. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) estimates that the County has grown at a rate of about 1.5 percent per year since the 2000 Census. As of January 1, 2003, HUD estimated that Lancaster County had a population of 261,500. The Census estimated the July 1, 2003, Lancaster County population to have been 260,995.

Age Structure

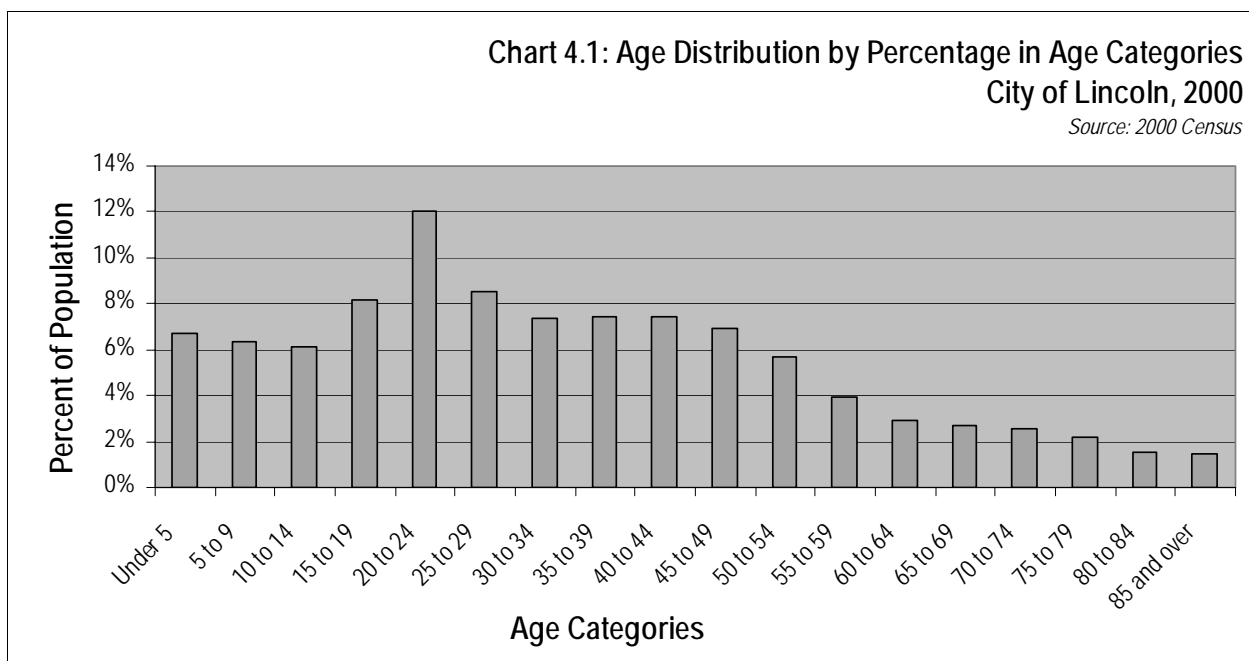
Chart 4.1 on the following page shows the distribution of the City's population among five-year age categories. Approximately 69 percent of the population in 2000 was of working age (between 16 and 64 years of age). Youth under 16 outnumber those 65 and over almost 2 to 1, with 20 percent of the population versus ten percent respectively. According to the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department, there were over 30,000 births in the City of Lincoln between 1990 and 2000. By the 2000 Census there were 29,471 persons under the age of ten recorded.

The University has had a large impact on the age structure of the City. Nearly 29 percent of the population was made up of persons ages 15 to 29. The largest age group in 2000 remained 20 to 24 year olds, which grew by 19 percent and holds over 12 percent of the City's total population. The next highest groups were those ages 25 to 29, followed by those 15 to 19.

Table 4.3: Age Distribution by Number in Age Categories, City of Lincoln, 1990 to 2000

Age Categories	1990 Census	2000 Census	Percent Change
Under 5	13,813	15,199	10.0%
5 to 9	13,352	14,272	6.9%
10 to 14	11,557	13,840	19.8%
15 to 19	15,261	18,472	21.0%
20 to 24	22,774	27,110	19.0%
25 to 29	18,293	19,224	5.1%
30 to 34	17,727	16,596	-6.4%
35 to 39	15,816	16,778	6.1%
40 to 44	12,919	16,703	29.3%
45 to 49	9,013	15,591	73.0%
50 to 54	7,077	12,839	81.4%
55 to 59	6,710	8,832	31.6%
60 to 64	6,655	6,624	-0.5%
65 to 69	6,289	6,055	-3.7%
70 to 74	5,009	5,739	14.6%
75 to 79	4,094	5,015	22.5%
80 to 84	2,939	3,475	18.2%
85 and over	2,674	3,217	20.3%
Total	191,972	225,581	17.5%

Source: Census 2000

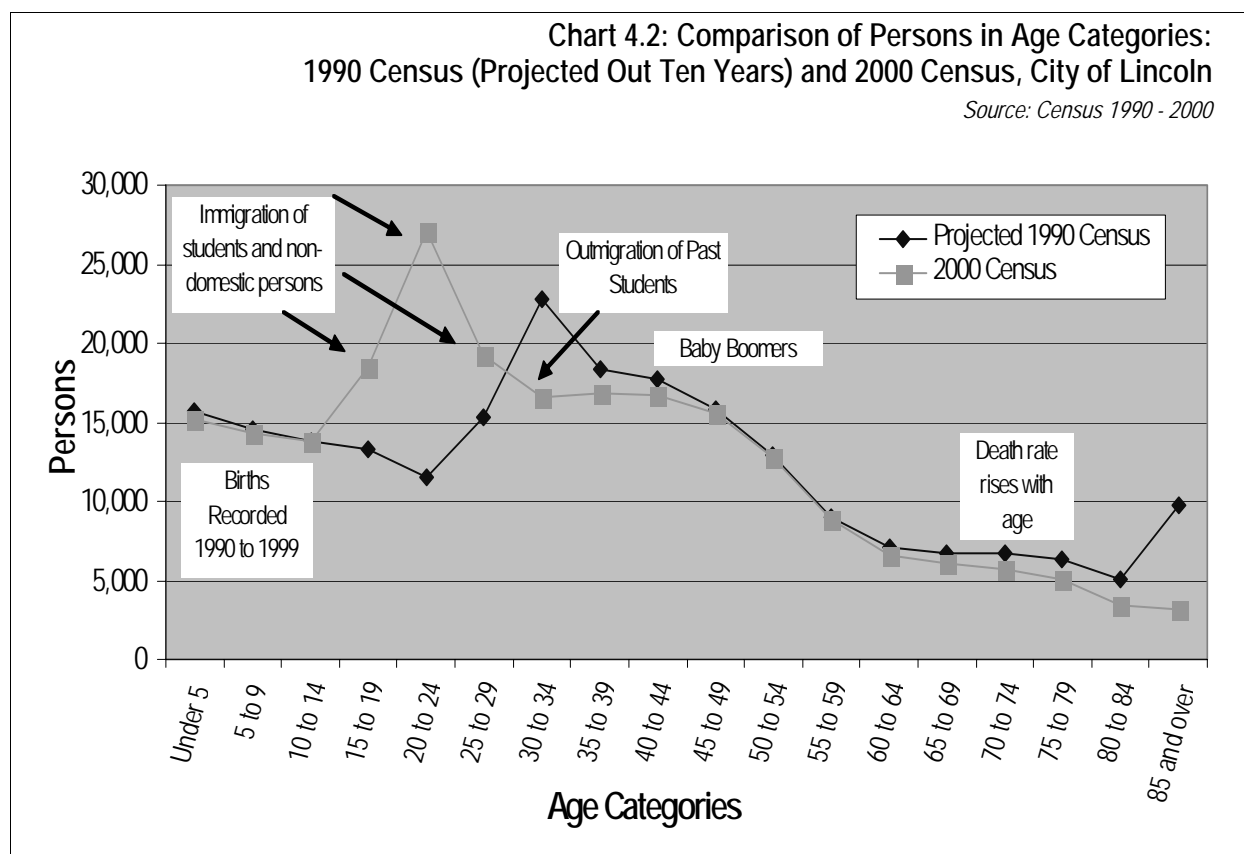


While a large portion of persons 15 to 24 are students, student enrollment at the University of Nebraska cannot be used to explain the large increase of persons in these age categories over the past decade. The University of Nebraska student population declined by 2,185 students between 1990 and 2000, from 24,453 to 22,268. The University's student population accounted for about 38 percent of the population between the ages of 15 and 24 in 2000, down from about 50 percent in 1990.

Those persons in the 30 to 44 age group made up 22 percent of the population. The baby boomers in 2000 were between 36 to 54 years old. The largest gains in population were in the age categories between 40 to 59 years of age. The oldest of the baby boomers were responsible for the largest population increase; the age category of 50 to 54 year olds increased by over 81 percent. In 2010, many in this group will be headed for retirement.

Persons 75 and older made up just over 5 percent of the population and increased by almost 21 percent over the last decade. Reasons for the increase include the size of the population of 65 to 75 year olds in 1990 that have aged 10 years, and the fact that older people are living slightly longer now than they were ten years ago. The average age at death increased from 72.1 to 73.3 from 1990 to 2000.

Only three age categories saw declines in population: persons 30 to 34, 60 to 64, and 65 to 69. Persons 30 to 34 years had the sharpest decline of any age category, falling over 6 percent. It is difficult to discern the reasons behind this decline, since this age group included the student population in 1990. However, in 1980, when this age category was between 10 and 14, there were only 10,509 persons between those ages; therefore, there was less of a base upon which to grow. Other explanations may include fewer jobs for graduating students and/or local companies that left or downsized in the 1990's. Chart 4.2, below, shows that the slight declines in figures for 60 to 69 year olds could be expected.



When comparing age categories from 1990 to 2000, there are no big surprises. When the 1990 population is aged ten years (the line with diamonds in the graph above), then compared with the 2000 Census (the line with squares), the line graphs are similar. One exception, that was to be expected, was the difference between projected 1990 and 2000 figures of persons ages 15 to 29 because of the incoming student population. However, immigration of non-students, including persons from abroad, also augmented the 15 to 29 years age categories. Similarly, the difference in the figures of the population ages 30 to 34 is partially the result of exiting students.

Concentration of Age Groups

The concentration of children in various areas throughout the City may be in part the result of housing options. Those tracts adjacent to the University of Nebraska (with the exception of tract 4 - Clinton Neighborhood) tended to have the lowest concentrations of children under the age of 18. Under 20 percent of the population of those tracts were children (under 10 percent for tracts 6 - University and 19 - Downtown). Tracts encompassing Wesleyan, Union College, and the University of Nebraska's East Campus had similarly low concentrations of children. Most other tracts around the city had percentages of children between 20 and 30 of the total population for the tract. A few tracts had concentrations above 30 percent, including Clinton, the Highlands (31.02), and the southeast corner of Lincoln including Family Acres (tracts 37.09, 37.10, and 37.11). Arnold Heights (tract 32.02) had a percentage of over 40 percent.

Housing options for persons 65 and older have also lead to the concentration of these households in certain areas of the City. More than half of the tracts around the city had percentages of persons age 65 and older under 10 percent of the total population for the tract. Those tracts with higher concentrations of the older population tended to be East of 40th Street, South of A Street,

and North of Highway 2. However, senior housing in the Downtown and Bicentennial Estates (tract 30.01) areas. Senior housing complexes were also responsible for even higher concentrations in tracts 13.02 and 14 (with a percentage over 20) and tract 13.01 (with a percentage over 30).

Race and Ethnic Composition

While Lincoln's population is still relatively homogeneous, the racial and ethnic mix of our population is becoming more diverse. Understanding the different racial and ethnic groups is important, as different groups may have different housing needs and preferences. These needs may be tied specifically to a group's culture (i.e., a home with a large kitchen for shared cooking or an east-facing room for prayer, housing services provided in a language other than English), or to the general socioeconomic characteristics of a group (i.e., median income, average household size).

The City has a predominantly white, non-Hispanic population, with almost 88 percent of the population fitting into that category. Just over 12 percent of the population could be classified as a racial and/or ethnic minority (including those that marked "other race"). The table below shows the distribution of residents among racial and ethnic categories.

Approximately 98 percent of the population considers themselves to be of one race, with the majority or over 89 percent categorized as white, followed by Asian and black or African American, both with over three percent of the population. Less than one percent of the population can be categorized as American Indian or Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. Additionally, nearly four percent of the population could be classified as Hispanic or Latino of any race. Approximately 92 percent of those that classified themselves as "some other race" were of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent.

According to the Census, 5.5 percent of the population considered themselves to be a race other than white in 1990 and 10.8 percent in 2000. (The 2000 figure includes those persons who are bi- or multi-racial. The 2000 Census allowed persons to designate themselves as more than one race, whereas the 1990 restricted respondents to one racial category. Therefore, comparisons of 1990 and 2000 Census data on race can be inaccurate.) Additionally, Lincoln's Latino population more than doubled over the past decade from 3,764 persons in 1990 to 8,154 persons in 2000.

The total number of racial and/or ethnic minorities in the City in 2000, was 27,494 persons or 12.2 percent of the total population. This is a 117 percent increase over 1990's figure of 12,670 persons or 6.6 percent of the total population. The rural County's ethnic and racial minority population also grew from 450 or 2.1 percent to 730 or 3.0 percent. Persons who are racial or

**Table 4.4: Race and Ethnic Distribution in Categories
City of Lincoln, 2000**

Race	Number	Percent
<i>One Race</i>	221,089	98
White	201,322	89.2
Black or African American	6,960	3.1
American Indian or Alaskan Natv	1,537	0.7
Asian	7,048	3.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pac Isl	141	0.1
Some Other Race	4,081	1.8
<i>Two or more Races</i>	4,492	2
<i>Hispanic or Latino</i>	8,154	3.6

Source: Census 2000

ethnic minorities made up 44.1 percent of the City's net population increase over the past decade, with an increase of 14,824 persons out of a total increase of 33,609 persons.

The race and ethnicity of children born in the City is slowly changing our overall racial and ethnic make-up. For example, the percent of children born to Latina mothers increased from 2.7 in 1990 to 4.6 in 1999. Examining the racial and ethnic make up of our children may give us insight into the future ethnic and racial make-up of our City.

Table 4.5 shows that, of children under the age of ten in 2000, 82 percent were white compared to 89 percent of the population as a whole, four percent were black or African American (three percent of the general population), nearly six percent were of two or more races (two percent), and six percent were Hispanic (under four percent).

The growing number of bi-racial and multi-racial persons lead the Census to change the way they tallied "race" in 2000. When those persons of "two or more races" were added to the rest of the categories, it greatly increases the size of some racial categories. Persons of Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander descent almost doubled in number. Persons of Native American or Alaskan Native descent grew by approximately 74 percent, black or African American descent by almost 24 percent, and Asian descent by over 13 percent.

Ancestry, Ethnic Origin, and National Origin

The Asian population can be further categorized into various ethnic origins. Table 4.7, below, examines how the population among various Asian origins have changed from 1990 to 2000. Persons of Vietnamese descent as a whole remained the largest segment of Lincoln's Asian population over the decade, and also experience the fastest growth. In 1990, persons of Vietnamese descent made up over 27 percent of the Asian population in Lincoln, but by 2000 that share had grown to 53 percent. Persons of Chinese descent made up the second largest segment in 1990 and 2000, and grew by 37 percent over the decade. The Asian Indian and

Table 4.5: Race and Ethnic Distribution Among Children Under 10, City of Lincoln, 2000

Race and Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Total Children Under 10	29,558	100
<i>One Race</i>	27,947	94.5
White	24,334	82.3
Black or African American	1,314	4.4
American Indian or Alaskan Natv	375	1.3
Asian	1,075	3.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pac Isl	35	0.1
Some Other Race	814	2.8
<i>Two or more Races</i>	1,611	5.5
<i>Hispanic or Latino</i>	1,746	5.9

Source: Census 2000

Table 4.6: Race Distribution in One or More Race Categories; City of Lincoln, 2000

Race	Number	Percent
White	205,351	91
Black or African American	8,607	3.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2,669	1.2
Asian	7,995	3.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Isl	274	0.1
Some Other Race	5,491	2.4

Source: Census 2000

Filipino categories also experienced rapid growth, but both remain small segments of the Asian population.

Knowing more about these subpopulations, including the level of acculturation these groups have attained within the City, can help us understand the level of assistance and services that need to be provided with housing. Just one indicator of the level of acculturation is the percentage of the subpopulation born within the Country. With 3,756 persons of Vietnamese descent and 3,103 persons born in Vietnam living in Lincoln, the assumption may be made that approximately 83 percent of persons of Vietnamese descent were born in Vietnam. Similarly, we may assume that approximately 72 percent of persons of Chinese descent were born in China, 68 percent of persons of Filipino descent were born in the Philippines, 66 percent of persons of Korean descent were born in Korea, 62 percent of persons of Asian Indian descent were born in India, and 34 percent of persons of Japanese descent were born in Japan. (Other indicators of acculturation, such as length of time in the United States and English proficiency by subpopulation are not provided by the Census.)

The Hispanic or Latino population also experienced rapid growth over the decade. Persons of Mexican descent made up the largest segment of the Hispanic or Latino Population in both 1990 (71 percent) and 2000 (65 percent), which grew by over 99 percent. In 2000, a total of 1,759 Lincoln residents or approximately 33 percent of persons of Mexican descent born in Mexico.

The greatest rate of growth was among persons of “other Hispanic” descent, with various countries of origin. In 2000, a significant number of persons of Hispanic or Latino descent were of Spanish (192), Cuban (140), Guatemalan (135), Salvadoran (125) heritage, as well.

Table 4.9 shows the distribution of persons of American Indian or Native Alaskan descent among tribes. Less than one percent of this population reported to be of Native Alaskan descent. Approximately one-third of persons of American Indian or Native Alaskan descent did not specify a tribe. The largest tribe reported was Sioux, at over 22 percent of all tribes tallied for one race, one tribe, and nearly 20 percent for one or more races, one or more tribes. The Cherokee tribe made up another five and ten percent of the segment respectively. Other tribes

Table 4.7: Distribution among Ethnic Origins for Asian Population, City of Lincoln, 1990 to 2000

Ethnicity	1990	2000	Percent Change
Total Asian	3,212	7,048	119.4
Asian Indian	414	715	72.7
Chinese	772	1057	36.9
Filipino	114	185	62.3
Japanese	206	254	23.3
Korean	458	534	16.6
Vietnamese	882	3756	325.9
Other Asian	366	547	49.5

Source: Census 1990 - 2000

Table 4.8: Distribution Among Ethnic Categories for Hispanic or Latino Population, City of Lincoln, 1990 to 2000

Ethnicity	1990	2000	Percent Change
Total Hispanic or Latino	3,764	8,154	116.6
Mexican	2,666	5,309	99.1
Puerto Rican	141	315	123.4
Other Hispanic	957	2,390	164.4

Source: Census 1990 - 2000

with ten or more representatives (one race alone, one tribe) included: Chippewa, Latin American Indians, Navajo, Choctaw, and Iroquois.

Ancestry refers to a person's self-identification of heritage, ethnic origin, descent, or close identification to an ethnic group. Selected ancestry groups include Arab, Brazilian, Canadian, Czech, Irish, Italian, Russian, Subsaharan African, West Indian, etc. The Census does not break out Asian, Latin American, or Central American ethnicities as part of "ancestry." Dominant ancestries reported in Lincoln by the Census include those who reported to be of German descent (40 percent), Irish (13 percent), English (11 percent), Czech (5 percent), and Swedish (5 percent), some of which overlap.

Concentration of Subpopulations by Race and Ethnicity

The Malone Neighborhood (tract 7) has the highest concentration of persons who are categorized as racial and/or ethnic minorities, with over 43 percent of its total population being non-white and/or Hispanic or Latino. Other neighborhoods with minority subpopulations between 20 and 40 percent of their total population include Clinton (tract 4), the west half of Hartley (tract 8), East Downtown (tract 18), the north halves of Near South and Everett (tract 17 and 20), and north half of South Salt Creek (tract 21) in the urban core, and tracts 32.01 and Arnold Heights (32.02) in the extreme northwest corner of the City.

New Americans

Approximately 6 percent of Lincoln's population in 2000 was born outside of the United States. Nearly 70 percent of these residents entered the United States between 1990 and 2000, and over 68 percent of those that were born outside of the United States had not become naturalized citizens as of 2000.

Table 4.11 shows the birth countries of our residents born outside of the United States (including Puerto Rico) in 2000. Over 23 percent of the population born outside of the United States were born in Vietnam, another 13 percent in Mexico, and six percent in China. Less than five percent of those born outside the country were born in each of the remaining countries. Another 32 percent of the population were born in countries that had less than one percent of total foreign-born population.

Table 4.9: Distribution Among Tribes for American Indian and Native Alaskan Population by Number of Races and Tribes Reported, Lincoln, 2000

Tribe	One Race Alone, One Tribe	One or More Races, One or More Tribes
Total tribes tallied:	1,494	2,739
American Indian tribes, specified:	1,014	1,820
Sioux	331	541
Cherokee	74	262
All other tribes	635	1,017
American Indian tribes, not specified	96	146
Alaskan Native tribes	6	7
American Indian or Alaskan Native tribes, not specified	378	766

Source: Census 1990 - 2000

Table 4.10: Foreign-Born Population, Lincoln, 1960 to 2000

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Foreign Born Population	4,631	3,956	5489	5169	13246
% Change		-14.6	38.8	-5.8	156.3

Source: Census 1960 - 2000

While 13,246 Lincoln residents were born outside the United States in 2000, 20,496 persons spoke a language other than (or in addition to) English in the home. Therefore, many second and third generation United States residents are continuing to speak the language and practice the traditions of parents and grandparents who immigrated here.

Table 4.12, below, shows those persons 18 years of age and older that spoke a language other than English in the home in 2000. Approximately nine percent of all adults, a total of 16,355 adults, speak a language other than or in addition to English at home. While the number of people born in Vietnam outnumber those born in Spanish-speaking countries, Spanish is the second most common language spoken in the home (next to English), with 38 percent of those adults who speak another language speaking Spanish. Approximately 16 percent of adults speak Vietnamese, followed by German with seven percent, and Chinese with five percent.

Table 4.12: Number and Percent 18 years of age and older that Speak a Language other than English in the Home by Language, 2000

	Total	Percent
18 years and over:	191,456	
Other	16,355	9%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	6,159	38%
Vietnamese	2,551	16%
German	1,081	7%
Chinese	779	5%
Other Slavic languages	733	4%
French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	601	4%
Arabic	588	4%
Other Indo-European languages	501	3%
Russian	463	3%
Serbo-Croatian	291	2%
Other	2,608	16%

Source: Census 2000

Table 4.11: Place of Birth of Foreign-Born Population, Lincoln, 2000

Countries of Origin	Persons	Percent of Persons
Vietnam	3,103	23.4%
Mexico	1,759	13.3%
China (Including Hong Kong)	763	5.8%
Ukraine	626	4.7%
Iraq	564	4.3%
India	440	3.3%
Germany	372	2.8%
Korea	352	2.7%
Russia	351	2.6%
Guatemala	300	2.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	293	2.2%
Canada	248	1.9%
El Salvador	180	1.4%
Romania	165	1.2%
United Kingdom	156	1.2%
Egypt	141	1.1%
Iran	129	1.0%
Philippines	126	1.0%
Other Countries	3,178	31.6%

Source: Census 2000

Adults who speak another language are somewhat concentrated in the urban core census tracts. Part of this concentration may be due to the location of the University and international students who live nearby. In 2003, there were 1,670 international students, with many coming from India (272), China (263), Japan (109), Malaysia (103), and South Korea (98). Other reasons may include the concentration of rental property in these tracts, landlords accepting section 8 housing vouchers, lower-cost rental housing, access to services, and wanting to be near those that speak the same language.

Table 4.13, right, shows tracts where over 20 percent of the adult population spoke a

language other than English in the home in 2000. However, the total of these tracts accounted for only 31 percent of those adults.

A slightly higher percentage of children between the ages of 5 to 17 spoke a language other than English in the home; approximately 10 percent (compared to nine percent of adults) or 4,141 children spoke another language. While Spanish (37 percent) and Vietnamese (23 percent) were similar to the adults as the most common “other” languages, other Slavic languages (6 percent), Russian (5 percent), and other Indo-European languages (5 percent) were also in the top five for children.

Approximately 41 percent of children who speak a language other than English in the home are located in the tracts shown in the table below. Like their adult counterparts, most of the tracts with a high concentration of these children are in the urban core, except for tracts 10 and 29. Additionally, the tracts with the highest concentration (21, 5, 18, and 7) have a relatively small number of children.

In 2000, 13,247 persons resided in households where all members spoke a language other than English at home. Approximately 41 percent of those persons were linguistically isolated, meaning no one in the household age 14 or older spoke English very well. A total of 2233 households, or 2.3 percent of all households in Lincoln, were linguistically isolated. One-third of these households spoke an Asian language, likely Vietnamese and/or Chinese, another 30 percent spoke Spanish, and another 27 percent spoke an Indo-European language. In 1990, a total of 861 households, or 1.1 percent of all households, were linguistically isolated.

The following table shows those tracts that had a high number and/or percentage of persons that were linguistically isolated. Except for tract 10, with a large number but fairly small percent of

Table 4.13: Number and Percent 18 years of age and older that Speak a Language other than English in the Home by Census Tract, 2000

	18 years and over	Speak Other than English	% Speak Other than English
Census Tract 7	2,232	675	30%
Census Tract 21	1,602	430	27%
Census Tract 18	1,494	393	26%
Census Tract 17	4,422	1,051	24%
Census Tract 20	4,889	1,091	22%
Census Tract 4	3,568	792	22%
Census Tract 8	2,682	575	21%

Source: Census 2000

Table 4.14: Number and Percent 5 to 17 years of age that Speak a Language other than English in the Home by Language, 2000

	Total	Percent
5 to 17 years:	42,229	
Speak Other	4,141	10%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	1,520	37%
Vietnamese	967	23%
Other Slavic languages	242	6%
Russian	209	5%
Other Indo-European languages	197	5%
German	167	4%
Arabic	150	4%
Serbo-Croatian	107	3%
French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	101	2%
Chinese	84	2%
Another Language (16 other)	397	10%

Source: Census 2000

Table 4.15: Number and Percent 5 to 17 years of age that Speak a Language other than English in the Home by Census Tract, 2000

	5 to 17 years of age	Speak Other than English	% Speak Other than English
Census Tract 21	341	163	48%
Census Tract 5	136	63	46%
Census Tract 18	297	116	39%
Census Tract 7	323	97	30%
Census Tract 17	682	200	29%
Census Tract 8	820	220	27%
Census Tract 4	1,074	275	26%
Census Tract 20	382	96	25%
Census Tract 29	264	66	25%
Census Tract 22	895	216	24%
Census Tract 10	863	202	23%

Source: Census 2000

Table 4.16: Census Tracts Households Linguistically Isolated, 2000

Census Tract	# of Linguistical ly Isolated Households	% Linguistical ly Isolated Households
17	306	10.9
20	265	8
10	139	3.7
7	124	10.8
4	121	6.4
18	90	10.4
8	88	6.3
21	86	9.5

Source: Census 2000

isolated households, these tracts are located within the urban core of the City. These tracts had just over half of all of the linguistically isolated households.

In 1990, only tracts 7 and 18 had high percentages of linguistically isolated households at 5 and 6 percent respectively.

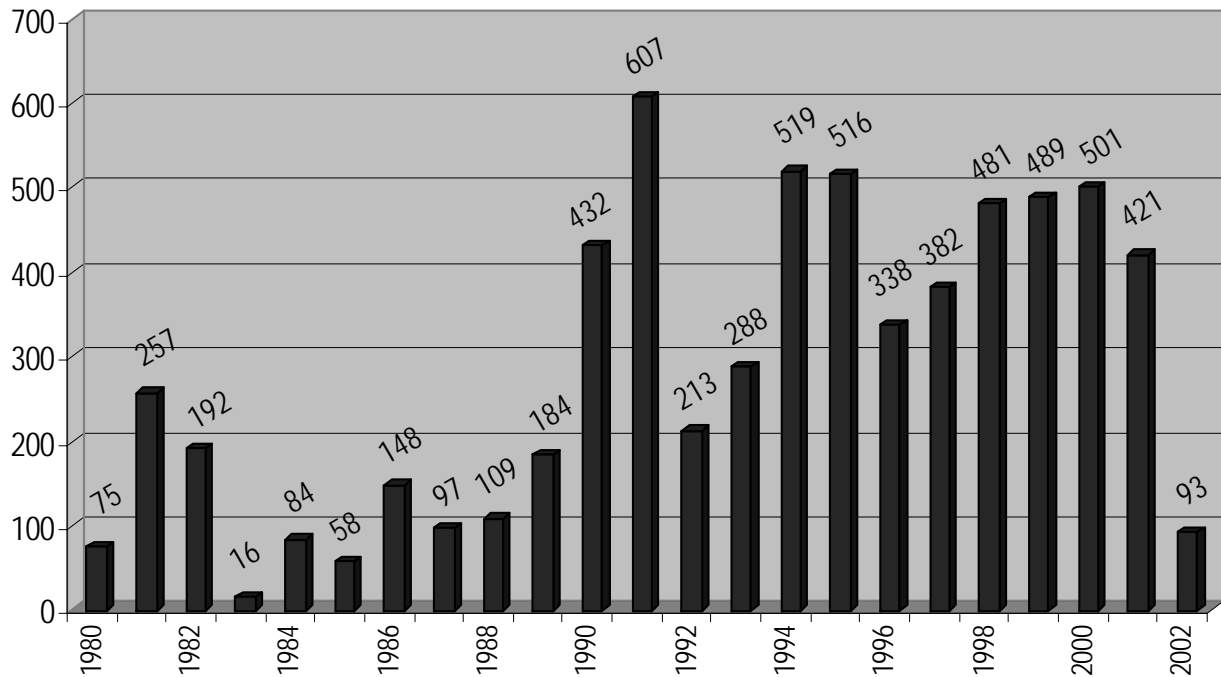
The growth in the City's foreign born population was in part due to Lincoln becoming a prime city for the relocation of refugees during the 1990's. The Chart below shows that the number of refugees relocated to Lincoln surged between 1989 and 1990, and continued to remain above 200 intakes until 2002. In 2000 and 2001, 922 refugees were located to Lincoln. However, in 2002, Lincoln received only 93 refugees, and was expected to see similar numbers for the next few years.

The refugees listed in the charts include only refugees that were initially relocated to Lincoln, not those that may have relocated again since finding refuge in the United States.

A total of 4,265 refugees were located to the Lincoln area over the last decade. The chart below shows the number of refugees that entered Lancaster County from 1990 to 1999 by their country of origin. The majority of refugees came from Vietnam, with 2,158 refugees. If all Vietnamese refugees located to Lincoln were still in Lincoln at the time the Census was taken, they would total approximately 57 percent of the 2000 population of Vietnamese descent. Another 16 percent came from Iraq, 11 from Bosnia/Herzegovina, and 7 from the Soviet Socialist Republics.

Chart 4.3: Total Refugees Relocated in Lancaster County, 1980 - 2002

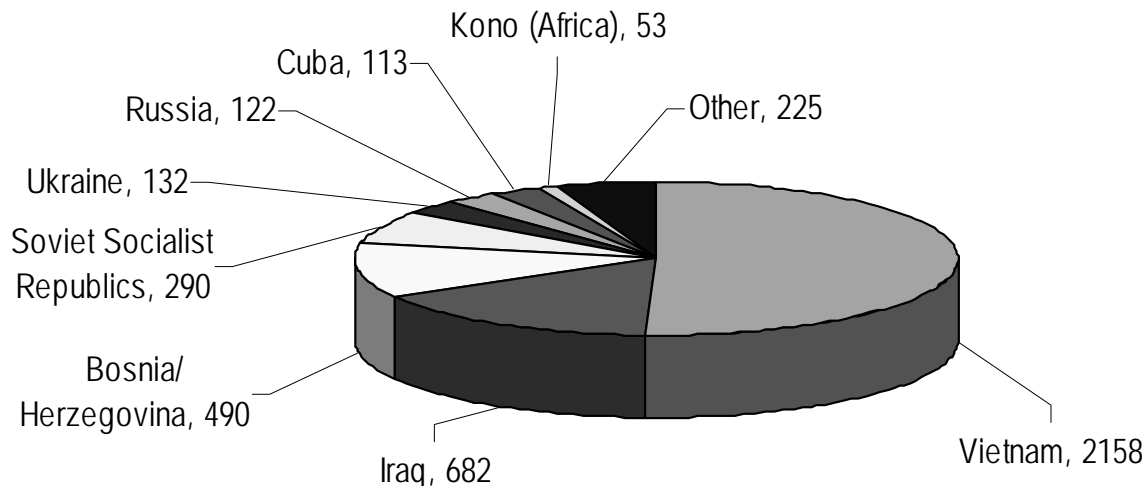
Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, 1980 - 2002



From 2000 to 2002, another 1,015 refugees moved to Lincoln, including 222 refugees from Iraq, 204 from Bosnia/Herzegovina, 145 from Afghanistan, 137 from Sudan, 66 from Vietnam, and 241 from other countries. Additionally, the City is seeing a steady flow of secondary refugees migrating from their initial relocation City. These refugees do not receive assistance like those that are first relocated to Lincoln, so their numbers or countries of origin are not tallied. However, organizations like Lincoln Literacy Council and Lincoln Action Program are not experiencing a reduction in requests for their services as expected.

Chart 4.4: Refugees by Country of Origin, Lancaster County, 1990 - 1999

Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, 1990 - 1999



The decline in refugees received after 2001 also meant a decline in funding for refugee services. Several organizations in Lincoln, including Catholic Social Services and Heartland Church World Services (Lutheran Family Services), administer federal subsidies to provide services and support to refugees. Most of the funds are used to provide culture and language orientation, employment support, and housing support for the first six months after arrival. In most cases, these organizations had to trim programs and/or cut staff as the funds diminished with the numbers of refugees.

Other programs provide more long-term support. Lincoln Action Program (LAP) is one organization that provides services to low-income residents, with a specific focus on refugees. LAP has a savings account or "Individual Development Account" program for refugees to assist them in saving to purchase a home, car, or start a business. LAP uses an Office of Refugee Resettlement grant to match refugee contributions to their account; for every one dollar put in by the household, LAP matches with two dollars. These funds can be combined with low- or no-interest loans and/or downpayment assistance to purchase a home.

Refugees are eligible for housing vouchers from Lincoln Housing Authority upon arrival to Lincoln, but have to wait with the rest of those in need of vouchers before receiving assistance. While refugees receive other financial assistance for services and housing, most of the funds are allocated toward the first six months from the date of arrival. In that six months, refugees must find housing, work, transportation, and learn enough English to get them through daily life, if they do not already speak English. Due to long period between the end of most financial assistance at six months and the wait for housing vouchers of up to two years, refugees may find it difficult to maintain housing.

Unfortunately, new Americans who do not come to this Country as refugees, generally have no financial support. Without a six month grace period with financial assistance and supportive services needed to meet the demands of moving to a new country, new immigrants in a rush to find work and housing may be taken advantage of. For example, immigrant workers have been hired for temporary work without being paid, and have entered into leases or purchase agreements for housing that turned out to be predatory.

Citizenship

Approximately 32 percent or 4,214 persons born outside the United States have become United States citizens. Those who were born in Africa are least likely to be citizens, in part due to the fact that over 80 percent have been in the United States for less than ten years. Those born in the Caribbean are most likely to be citizens,

Table 4.17: Total Foreign-Born Entering United States between 1990 and 2000 and Citizenship Status by Place of Origin, 2000

	Total Persons	Total Entered between 1990 - 2000	% Entered between 1990 - 2000	Total with Citizenship	% with Citizenship
Total	13,246	9,209	69.5%	4,214	31.8%
Africa	637	517	81.2%	108	17.0%
Mexico	1,759	1,020	58.0%	367	20.9%
Central America	595	414	69.6%	143	24.0%
Oceania	111	96	86.5%	37	33.3%
Europe	2,701	1,749	64.8%	925	34.2%
Asia	6,691	5,026	75.1%	2,338	34.9%
South America	405	245	60.5%	146	36.0%
Other North America	248	91	36.7%	96	38.7%
Caribbean	99	51	51.5%	54	54.5%

Source: Census 1990 - 2000

almost half of which have been here more than ten years. However, length of time in the United States is not the only determinant of whether or not someone becomes a citizen. While 42 percent of persons born in Mexico have lived in the United States more than ten years, only 21 percent had been naturalized.

To become a citizen, a person born outside of the United States must be at least 18 years of age, must have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, and must have lived in the country continuously for at least five years (three years in the case of the spouse of a U.S. citizen), and must have lived at least six months in the state from which he or she is applying for citizenship. In addition, a prospective citizen must be able to speak, read, and write in English, have knowledge of U.S. government and history, and have good moral character. Finally, applicants for citizenship must take an oath of allegiance to the United States, thereby renouncing allegiance to their native homeland. Children under 18 who come to the United States with their parents derive citizenship when their parents naturalize.

The Center for Immigration Studies conducted a study based on 1990 census data to determine factors that influence naturalization rates. Those persons and households that have higher rates of naturalization include those that have higher levels of education, higher-skill occupations, higher household incomes, are married, and/or speak English well. However, those whose home countries are closer to the United States, are facing social and legal pressure from their countries of origin, and/or receive public assistance are less likely to become citizens.

Disability

A disability is a long-lasting physical, emotional, or mental condition that may make it difficult or impossible for a persons to perform daily activities, such as walking, working, learning, etc. Approximately 15 percent (over 30,000 people) of the City's non-institutionalized population ages five or older had one or more disabilities in 2000. Persons 65 years of age and older are much more likely to have a disability, with the likelihood of disability growing with age. Nearly 39 percent of those 65 years of age and older had a disability, as opposed to five percent of those 5 to 15 years of age.

A total of 17,222 persons had one type of disability, while 13,154 had more than one. Six types of disabilities are measured by the Census. Four disabilities, physical, sensory, self-care, and mental, are tallied for persons five years of age and older. Go-outside-the-home disabilities are tallied for persons 16 and older. Finally, employment disabilities are tallied for persons 16 to 64.

Because these categories have changed somewhat since 1990, comparing the disability data for the two decades is not accurate.

Physical disabilities are the most common type of disability among the general population, again with the likelihood increasing with the age of the population. Over six

Table 4.18: Persons 5 and Older with One or More Types of Disabilities as a Percent of Total Non-Institutionalized Population, Lincoln, 2000

Age Categories	One Type	Two or More	Total w/ Disability	Total Persons	% of Total
5 to 15 years	1,198	370	1568	30,803	5.1%
16 to 20 years	1,259	482	1741	21,547	8.1%
21 to 64 years	10,359	7,947	18306	131,254	13.9%
65 + years	4,406	4,355	8761	22,674	38.6%
Total	17,222	13,154	30376	206278	14.7%

Source: Census 2000

percent of the population (12,558 people) had a physical disability. Less than one percent of youth 5 to 15 had a physical disability, compared to over 17 percent of 65 to 74 year olds, and 33 percent of persons 75 or older. Persons with physical disabilities may require modifications to their homes or specifically designed homes to accommodate a wheel chair or other assistive devices. They may also require access to services such as transportation or medical care.

Other disabilities listed in the table below may also require housing modifications, special types of housing, and/or access to services. Approximately three percent of the population (6,123 persons) had a sensory disability, two percent (4,114 persons) had a self-care disability, and four percent (8,067 persons) had a mental disability. These disabilities were all highest among persons age 75 and older and second highest among those 65 to 74.

Table 4.19: Persons 5 and Older with a Disability by Type as a Percent of Total Non-Institutionalized Population, Lincoln, 2000

Age Categories	Total	Physical Disability		Sensory Disability		Self-Care Disability		Mental Disability	
		Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
5 to 15 years	30,803	257	0.8%	253	0.8%	307	1.0%	1,301	4.2%
16 to 20 years	21,547	227	1.1%	151	0.7%	98	0.5%	639	3.0%
21 to 64 years	131,254	6,418	4.9%	2,594	2.0%	1,659	1.3%	4,293	3.3%
65 to 74 years	11,897	2,078	17.5%	873	7.3%	507	4.3%	656	5.5%
75 years +	10,777	3,578	33.2%	2,252	20.9%	1,543	14.3%	1,178	10.9%
Total Persons	206,278	12,558	6.1%	6,123	3.0%	4,114	2.0%	8,067	3.9%

Source: Census 2000

Among persons 16 and older, over five percent (9,625 persons) had a disability which made it difficult to go outside the home. Again, the greatest percent of persons with this disability are 75 or older. Approximately 8 percent (12,369 persons) had an employment disability. However,

Table 4.20: Persons 16 and Older with a Disability by Type as a Percent of Total Non-Institutionalized Population, Lincoln, 2000

Age Categories	Total	Go-Outside-Home Disability		Employment Disability	
		Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
16 to 20 years	21,547	419	1.9%	940	4.4%
21 to 64 years	131,254	4,999	3.8%	11,429	8.7%
65 to 74 years	11,897	1,218	10.2%	-	-
75 years +	10,777	2,989	27.7%	-	-
Total Persons	175,475	9,625	5.5%	12,369	8.1%

Source: Census 2000

Because of changes in disability categories between the 1990 and 2000 census, it is difficult to measure change over the decade. One category that remained the same was work or employment disability. From 1990 to 2000, the number of persons with a work disability increase by 49 percent from 8,322 to 12,369.

Persons with Disabilities Needing Assistance and/or Assistive Devices

A national survey conducted in 1992 that examined adults with disabilities based upon age and gender was used to estimate that approximately 8,053 persons in the City of Lincoln needed personal assistance with activities of daily living (i.e., dressing, bathing, eating, taking medication, meal preparation). Assistance could include the use of an assistive device or human help.

Approximately 3,800 persons ages 18 to 64 or almost three percent of that population needed assistance with daily activities. More females, especially as they aged, than males (in terms of both numbers and percentages) needed assistance.

More recent estimations in a 2003 study by the Urban Institute for the Department of Health and Human

Services show that approximately 20 percent of those ages 65 and older are chronically disabled, defined as receiving human help or using equipment to perform at least one activity of daily living (i.e., dressing, bathing, eating) or at least one instrumental activity of daily living (i.e., taking medication, meal preparation) for at least 3 months. Approximately 16 percent of all persons 65 and older used human help (with or without the use of equipment) as a result of their disability, whether they were in a non-institutional setting (11 percent) or in an institutional setting (five percent). Another 4 percent used equipment without human help.

Of those 65 to 74, two percent used equipment and seven percent used human help. Of those, 75 to 84, five percent used equipment and 18 percent human help. Finally, of those 85 and older, seven percent used equipment alone, and 48 percent used human help. These national percentages by age group were used to analyze the local population need for assistance and the results are shown in the table below.

Table 4.21: Persons with a Disability by Age Category Needing Personal Assistance with Activities of Daily Living, Lincoln, 2000

Age Categories	Total		Females		Males	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
18 to 44	1,752	1.6%	870	1.7%	882	1.6%
45 to 64	2,049	4.7%	1,232	5.5%	816	3.8%
65 to 74	1,111	9.4%	679	10.4%	431	8.2%
75 and older	3,155	27.0%	2,329	30.5%	827	20.3%
Total	8,066	4.6%	5,110	5.8%	2,956	3.4%

Source: Census 2000 and Center for Disease Control, National Health Interview Survey, 1992, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>

Table 4.22: Persons 65 and Older with a Disability by Age Category by Assistance Used, Lincoln, 2000

Age Categories	Total		65 to 74		75 to 84		85 and Older	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
Total Elderly	23,501		11,794		8,490		3,217	
Chronically Disabled	4,857	20.7%	1,085	9.2%	1,987	23.4%	1,785	55.5%
IADL equipment only	169	0.7%	59	0.5%	68	0.8%	42	1.3%
ADL equipment only	731	3.1%	165	1.4%	382	4.5%	183	5.7%
Any human help	3,934	16.7%	849	7.2%	1,528	18.0%	1,557	48.4%
Help with IADL only	1,035	4.4%	295	2.5%	425	5.0%	315	9.8%
Help with at least one ADL	1,687	7.2%	413	3.5%	679	8.0%	595	18.5%
Institutionalized	1,221	5.2%	142	1.2%	433	5.1%	647	20.1%

Source: Census 2000 and Urban Institute for DHHS, 2003 at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/daltcp/reports/hcutlctst.htm>

Because we have a slightly higher age expectancy than the average, more of our elderly population falls into the 85 percent and older category. Therefore, we have estimated a slightly higher percentage of chronically disabled persons of the total elderly population. Approximately 4,857 persons (21 percent of Lincoln's elderly population) were estimated to be chronically disabled in 2000. Approximately 3,934 (17 percent of elderly population) were estimated to need human assistance with daily living, and 1,221 (5 percent) needed institutionalization.

Approximately three percent of the national population in 1994 used some type of mobility device (i.e., crutch, cane, walker, wheelchair): less than one percent (.6 percent) specifically used a wheelchair and less than one percent (.7 percent) used a walker (according to the Center for Disease Control, National Health Interview Survey, 1994). Applying national statistics to our local population, we can estimate that approximately 6,500 used some type of mobility device, including 1,350 that used a wheelchair and 1,550 that used a walker.

Under two percent of the national population used a hearing device (i.e., hearing aid, TDD/TTY, interpreter), according to this survey. Additionally, .2 percent of the population used a vision device (i.e., telescopic lenses, braille, white cane).

Population Forecast

We can use historic information about population growth to forecast what the population may be for the purpose of planning for future housing needs. If the City experiences similar growth from 2000 to 2010 that the City experienced over the last ten years, the City would need housing, roads, schools, and other infrastructure to support approximately 41,000 additional people. The City of Lincoln-Lancaster County 2025 Comprehensive Plan (adopted 2002) estimates a similar average annual growth rate of 1.5 percent for the next decade, for total growth just over 40,000 persons by 2010.

The table below shows the population between 2000 and 2005 increasing by 23,440 persons or over 10 percent, and by 17,992 persons from 2005 to 2010. This increase averages 1.7 percent per year. However, this forecast is based solely on historic population trends.

If the immigration of persons from foreign countries, including refugees, continues to be restricted at its current level, we could see 1,000 to 2,000 fewer people than forecasted in 2005 and 2,600 to 3,600 fewer people than forecasted in 2010 as a result. This slowed growth would likely be most visible in the 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 age categories, and may also indirectly slow the growth rate of the number of children under 10 over the decade.

Table 4.23: Forecasted Population Growth, Lincoln, 2000, 2005, and 2010

Age Categories	2000 Census	Forecasted 2005	Forecasted 2010
Under 5	15,199	17,668	18,940
5 to 9	14,272	15,029	17,535
10 to 14	13,840	14,286	15,229
15 to 19	18,472	16,279	19,745
20 to 24	27,110	28,292	32,465
25 to 29	19,224	30,427	23,269
30 to 34	16,596	16,411	19,756
35 to 39	16,778	15,894	17,632
40 to 44	16,703	16,286	15,637
45 to 49	15,591	16,584	16,539
50 to 54	12,839	15,543	16,600
55 to 59	8,832	12,709	15,278
60 to 64	6,624	8,545	12,017
65 to 69	6,055	6,292	7,970
70 to 74	5,739	5,623	5,712
75 to 79	5,015	5,125	4,828
80 to 84	3,475	4,177	3,981
85 +	3,217	3,852	3,880
Total	225,581	249,021	267,013

Source: Derived from Census 1990 - 2000

Changes at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln (i.e., tuition costs) could also impact the rate at which the population increases, particularly for those ages 18 to 23. The above table assumes that The student population for the 1989 to 1990 school year was 23,926, 1,784 more students than the 1999 to 2000 student population of 22,142. The University student population has remained below 23,000 students since 1997. Cuts to the University budget were made in 2003, and further cuts are expected in 2004. However, the University is also examining a policy which would make tuition free for low-income, in-state students.

Other factors will have an impact on future population as well: economic climate, including jobs created/lost and housing costs; quality of life, including health care and education; government regulation, including those which affect growth and development; external factors, including the future situation of other communities within the county or region and nation; etc.

A more realistic projection of population growth, that takes into consideration these economic, social, and political factors, is shown in the City of Lincoln-Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan. The 2025 Comprehensive Plan estimates a average annual growth rate of 1.5 percent for the next decade, for a total growth of just over 40,000 persons by 2010.

Population Density and Distribution

The census tracts with the greatest population density tend to be those in the urban core, including those tracts adjacent to the University of Nebraska. However, there are also several high-density tracts adjacent to and surrounding Wesleyan University (tracts 10, 3, and 2.02) and Union College (tract 27.01).

The tracts with the highest percentage increases in population density are located along edge of the City. However, several tracts in the urban core and adjacent areas have increased in density as well. ¹

Table 4.24: Population Density - Greater than 5,000 Persons per Square Mile, by Census Tract, City of Lincoln, 2000

Census Tract	Persons	Square Miles	Persons per Square Mile
20	5,554	0.42	13,224
6	5,035	0.42	11,988
17	5,348	0.49	10,914
8	3,752	0.45	8,338
7	2,752	0.34	8,094
2.02	4,376	0.55	7,956
23	6,203	0.81	7,658
27.01	3,278	0.5	6,556
16	5,889	0.98	6,009
3	3,695	0.64	5,773
37.09	5,543	1	5,543
4	5,124	0.97	5,283
10	8,033	1.54	5,216
37.04	5,363	1.03	5,207
18	2,021	0.4	5,053

Source: Census 2000

Table 4.25: Census Tracts with Percentage Increases in Population Density Greater than 10, City of Lincoln, 1990 to 2000

Census Tracts	% Change 90 to 2000
Edge	
31.02	104.4
32.02	87.4
36.04	43.3
31.01	38.7
37.06	17.1
Center and Adjacent	
18	21.7
5	20.8
3	19.4
19	12.3
9	12
4	10.9

Source: Census 1990 - 2000

¹One flaw with the density data is that “square miles” covers the entire census tract, not solely the residential portion of the tract. Therefore, tracts like tract 5, where housing is concentrated in the northern half, appear to have a very low density.

Household Characteristics and Structure

The following looks at the size, familial status, and tenure of households by race and ethnicity. Additional information on household income is contained in Chapter 6.

Household Size and Structure

The rate of household growth outpaced population growth between 1970 and 2000. In 1970, Lincoln averaged 2.85 persons per household. This figure fell to 2.46 by 1980, 2.40 by 1990, and 2.36 by 2000. In 2000, the City had 213,938 persons living in 90,485 households.

Table 4.26, right, breaks down the number of households by the number of persons for 1990 and 2000. The table shows that the reason for the declining household size was the increase in the percent of single-person households and the decrease in the percent of mainly four-person households among total households. In 2000, over 30 percent of households were individuals living alone. The largest group were those households with two people, which totaled over 34 percent of all households. Nearly 93 percent of households were small (4 or fewer persons).

A total of 6,785 households (6,589 or 97 percent of which were families) had 5 or more individuals. Households with 5 or more individuals made up 7.7 percent of all family and non-family households, and 12.5 percent of all family households.

Familial Status

In 2000, 59 percent of households were family households with two or more related individuals. Non-family households made up 41 percent of the population in households. Ten percent of all households are comprised of two or more non-relatives.

The average family size was 2.99 persons. Small two- to four-person families made up 88 percent of all families and 52 percent of all households. Large families (five-persons or more),

Table 4.26: Households by Household Size, City of Lincoln, 1990 and 2000

	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total
Household Size	75,530		90,485	
1-person household	21,693	28.7%	27,518	30.4%
2-person household	25,778	34.1%	30,934	34.2%
3-person household	11,879	15.7%	14,041	15.5%
4-person household	10,380	13.7%	11,207	12.4%
5-person household	4,038	5.3%	4,501	5.0%
6-person household	1,285	1.7%	1,515	1.7%
7-or-more person household	477	0.6%	769	0.8%

Source: Census 2000

Table 4.27: Family and Non-Family Households by Household Size, City of Lincoln, 2000

	Households	% of Households
<i>Total:</i>	90,485	100.0
<i>Family households:</i>	53,580	59.2
2-person household	23,971	26.5
3-person household	12,345	13.6
4-person household	10,675	11.8
5-person household	4,356	4.8
6-person household	1,488	1.6
7-or-more person household	745	0.8
<i>Nonfamily households:</i>	36,905	40.8
1-person household	27,518	30.4
2-person household	6,963	7.7
3-person household	1,696	1.9
4-person household	532	0.6
5-person household	145	0.2
6-person household	27	0.0
7-or-more person household	24	0.0

Source: Census 2000

made up 12 percent of all families and seven percent of all households.

Married couple families with children under age 18 made up 21 percent of households. Single-parent families made up approximately eight percent of all households. There were 5,684 female householder families with no husband present and children under 18 years of age (over six percent of all households), and another 1,626 male householder families with no wife present and children under 18 years of age (just under two percent of all households).

Another 11,643 persons, just over 5 percent of the total population, were living in group quarters. Group quarters included both institutionalized (i.e., correctional institutions, nursing homes) and non-institutionalized (i.e., college dormitories) persons. Sixty-one percent, or 7,074 persons, of those living in group quarters lived in college dormitories, including off-campus college quarters. Another 31 percent were institutionalized, with 23 percent living in correctional facilities and 8 percent in nursing homes.

Household Tenure

Over 63 percent of the total population were in owner-occupied housing units in 2000. The highest rates of owner-occupancy were among person who were white, at 66 percent. The lowest rates of owner-occupancy were among persons who were American Indian alone (29 percent), black or African American Alone (29 percent), and Pacific Islander Alone (26 percent).

Of the over 50,000 owner households, nearly 96 percent were headed by a householder who was white alone. Nearly two percent of these households were headed by someone who was

Table 4.28: Tenure of Persons by Race or Ethnicity, Lincoln, 2000

	Total Pop in Housing Units	Pop in Owner Occupied	Percent Pop in Owner Occupied
Total Population	213,938	135,922	63.5%
White Alone	193,750	128,097	66.1%
Asian Alone	6,520	3,528	54.1%
Some other Race Alone	3,586	1,294	36.1%
Two or More Races	2,843	914	32.1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native Alone	1,230	362	29.4%
Black or African American Alone	5,909	1,701	28.8%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Alone	100	26	26.0%
White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino	190,995	126,920	66.5%
Hispanic or Latino	6879	2,643	38.4%

Source: Census 2000

Table 4.29: Households by Tenure by Race of Householder, Lincoln, 2000

Race of Householder	Households	Percent of Households
Total:	90,485	
Owner occupied:	52,448	
White alone	50,244	95.8%
Black or African American alone	577	1.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	114	0.2%
Asian alone	866	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	10	0.0%
Some other race alone	337	0.6%
Two or more races	300	0.6%
Renter occupied:	38,037	
White alone	33,271	87.5%
Black or African American alone	1,681	4.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	330	0.9%
Asian alone	1,194	3.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	31	0.1%
Some other race alone	762	2.0%
Two or more races	768	2.0%

Source: Census 2000

Asian alone and over one percent by someone who was black or African American alone. However, of the over 38,000 renter households, under 88 percent were headed by a householder who was white alone, four percent by a householder who was black or African American alone, and three percent by a householder who was Asian alone.

Household Size by Tenure

The average household size in Lincoln was 2.36 persons per housing unit in 2000. Owner householders tended to be larger than renter households, with an average of 2.59 persons per owner-occupied housing unit and 2.05 per renter-occupied housing unit.

Table 4.30: Average Persons per Household by Race or Ethnicity and by Tenure, Lincoln, 2000

	Total	Owner	Renter
Total Population	2.36	2.59	2.05
White Alone	2.32	2.55	1.97
Black or African American Alone	2.62	2.95	2.50
American Indian or Alaskan Native Alone	2.77	3.18	2.63
Asian Alone	3.17	4.07	2.51
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Alone	2.44	2.60	2.39
Some Other Race Alone	3.26	3.84	3.01
Two or More Races	2.66	3.05	2.51
White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino	2.31	2.55	1.96
Hispanic or Latino	3.02	3.32	2.86

Source: Census 2000

Households headed by a person who was “some other race” was most likely to be larger than other households with an average of 3.26 persons, followed by households headed by a person who was Asian alone (3.17 persons) and households headed by a person who was Hispanic or Latino (3.02 persons). The smallest households tended to be those headed by persons who were white alone.